

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE:

Maryland

COUNTY:

Baltimore City

FOR NPS USE ONLY

ENTRY DATE

1. NAME

COMMON:

St. Alphonsus' Church, Rectory, Convent and Halle

AND/OR HISTORIC:

St. Alphonsus' Church

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

116 West Saratoga Street (Church) (No. 114 Rectory) (No. 112 Convent), (No. 125-127 Halle)

CITY OR TOWN:

Baltimore

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:

Third as of January 1973

STATE

Maryland

CODE

24

COUNTY:

Baltimore City

CODE

510

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)		OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building	<input type="checkbox"/> Public	Public Acquisition:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied	Yes:
<input type="checkbox"/> Site	<input type="checkbox"/> Structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private	<input type="checkbox"/> In Process	<input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> Restricted
<input type="checkbox"/> Object		<input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted
<input type="checkbox"/> No					
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)					
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments	
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religious			
<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific			

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:

St. Alphonsus' Roman Catholic Congregation, Inc.

STREET AND NUMBER:

114 West Saratoga Street

CITY OR TOWN:

Baltimore

STATE:

Maryland

CODE

24

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:

Hall of Records

STREET AND NUMBER:

St. John's College Campus, College Avenue

CITY OR TOWN:

Annapolis

STATE

Maryland

CODE

24

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

Baltimore City Landmark List

DATE OF SURVEY:

☐ Federal☐ State☐ County☐ Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

Commission for Historical and Architectural Preservation

STREET AND NUMBER:

Room 402, Baltimore City Hall

CITY OR TOWN:

Baltimore

STATE:

Maryland

CODE

24

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE
BaltimoreCOUNTY
Baltimore CityFOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY NUMBER
DATE

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

St. Alphonsus' Church is located on the northeast corner of the intersection of Park and Saratoga Streets in Baltimore.

St. Alphonsus' Church is a Gothic-Revival building that combines German and English Perpendicular Gothic details. St. Alphonsus' is basically a large rectangular space with aisles and nave of the same height. The uniform height of the ceiling has a feeling similar to that of the box-like collegiate chapels in England, e.g. Kings College Chapel, Cambridge. At the same time the open interior space resembles a "hall-church" familiar to the Redemptorists, who commissioned the Church in the Gothic architecture of their native Germany. The star-shaped vaults, although made of plaster, and the Perpendicular-style windows and tracery came from English sources. The effect produced by the duration is reminiscent of the interiors in the British House of Parliament by Charles Barry and Augustus Pugin. The walls and ceilings are stenciled with a strong gold accent. The clustered iron columns are **marbleized**.

German Catholic examples provided the precedent for the apse containing the altar flanked on each side by an apsidal space containing a side altar. On the exterior, the central tower located over the center door on the south facade has an appearance similar to towers found in many German towns.

The floor plan--notably the vestibule which runs the entire length of the southern end of the church -- is a characteristic of the architect, Robert Cary Long, Jr. The crenelation, the stripped buttresses, the seven bay, east and west, facades, and the box-like shape -- these elements of St. Alphonsus' appear in Long's Franklin Street Presbyterian Church, Baltimore, a National Register of Historic Places property. Unlike the Franklin Street church, Long intended St. Alphonsus' Church to be painted a warm buff color. In 1968, in a burst of "Colonial" enthusiasm, the church had the paint blasted off. Long did not object to bare brick walls, rather he felt that the quality of brick available to him at the time was not adequate to remain bare.

In the nineteenth century the Redemptorists showed an appreciation for the architecture of Long's church and used similar designs for other church buildings on the same block. The three satellite buildings -- the Rectory, the Convent and the Halle--blend architecturally with St. Alphonsus' Church making a unified urban composition.

(see continuation sheet)

8. SIGNIFICANCE			
PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian	<input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century
<input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century	
SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 1842 (Church) 1873 (Halle)			
AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal	<input type="checkbox"/> Education	<input type="checkbox"/> Political	<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning
<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)
<input type="checkbox"/> Historic	<input type="checkbox"/> Industry		Urban history
<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Invention	<input type="checkbox"/> Science	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape	<input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture	
<input type="checkbox"/> Art	<input type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian	
<input type="checkbox"/> Commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> Literature	<input type="checkbox"/> Theater	
<input type="checkbox"/> Communications	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	
<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> Music		
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE			
<p>St. Alphonsus' Church is an outstanding example of American Early Gothic Revival. Constructed between 1842 and 1844 it is one of the first Gothic buildings based on a careful study of medieval models which is most frequently characterized in the Anglo-American ecclesiological movement. Phoebe B. Stanton, in <u>The Gothic Revival and American Church Architecture An Episode in Taste</u>, (Baltimore: 1968, 225-238) has given the best assessment of the architectural significance.</p> <p>Mrs. Stanton's book places the Baltimore architect, Robert Cary Long, Jr., in the same rank with Frank Wills, John Notman and John W. Priest. St. Alphonsus' was Long's first major commission. In it's design especially the interior, he benefited from his exposure to English Gothic Revival architects, notably A. W. Pugin. Long had travelled in Europe and had studied with Martin Euclid Thompson in New York and with his father in Baltimore. Though his brief career was terminated by his early death in 1849, Long made an important contribution to American Architectural Theory, notably in a series of articles for <u>The Literary World</u> (1848-1849) and for <u>The United States Catholic Magazine</u> (1843).</p> <p>St. Alphonsus' Church, the institution, has played an important role in the history of Baltimore. The Redemptionist Fathers, a German order of Roman Catholic priests, raised the money to hire Long and erect the church. The Redemptionists had come to Baltimore to minister to the rising number of German immigrants. They erected a school at the same time as the church and provided education before the public school system had reached all children. The school burned and was replaced by St. Alphonsus' Halle (1873) which is still in use. In 1858 the Redemptionists began the St. Alphonsus' Orphan Asylum for German orphans. Two years later the Alphonsus Hall Building Association, which loaned mortgage money, became an incorporated lending institution in Baltimore City.</p> <p>The Redemptionists have severed their ties with Baltimore City.</p>			
(see continuation sheet)			

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Baltimore City Land Records. Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland.

Laws of Maryland 1841. Chapter 26.

_____. 1860. Chapter 151.

Scharf, J. Thomas. History of Baltimore City and County From the Earliest Period to the Present Day:....

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

(see continuation sheet)

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	39° 17' 36.5"	76° 37' 07"				
NE	39° 17' 36.5"	76° 37' 03.5"				
SE	39° 17' 33"	76° 37' 03"				
SW	39° 17' 32.5"	76° 37' 06"				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: Six

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:

Nancy Miller, Historian; Michael Bourne and William Morgan

ORGANIZATION

Maryland Historical Trust

DATE

Dec. 12, 1972

STREET AND NUMBER:

2525 Riva Road

CITY OR TOWN:

Annapolis

STATE

Maryland

CODE

24

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National ☒ State ☐ Local ☐

Name

Orlando Ridout, IV

Title

State Liaison Officer for Maryland

Date

December 13, 1972

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

Date

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

B-4381

STATE Maryland	
COUNTY Baltimore City	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

St. Alphonsus' Church

#6 - Representation in Existing Surveys (continued)

Maryland Register of Historic Sites and Landmarks
1972 State
Maryland Historical Trust
2525 Riva Road
Annapolis Maryland 24

#7 - Description - Continued

St. Alphonsus' Halle, at 125-127 Saratoga Street, is a four-and-a-half-story brick structure with a central pavilion topped by a gable. A lancet shaped brick arch frames the central door. The second and third-story windows on the pavilion are lancet shaped. The dormers of the Halle are English Gothic.

The Convent at 112 W. Saratoga Street is three stories high, set on a high basement. The structure has both common and Flemish bond on its principal (south) facade. There is a molded brick cornice. The windows have flat or jack arches and marble sills.

The Rectory at 114 W. Saratoga Street, between the Convent on the east and the Church on the west is a symmetrical, five-bay, four-story structure. Built of brick, there is a belt course between the third and fourth stories.

#8 - Significance - Continued

However, the independent congregation that owns the church is an active inner-city institution ministering to the needy, irrespective of any German extraction. They maintain the Halle, a rectory and a convent.

St. Alphonsus' Church and its satellite buildings on Saratoga Street, the Halle (No. 125-127), the rectory (No. 114) and the Convent (No. 112) define the urban street scape with an important unified architectural statement.



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

B-4381

STATE Maryland	
COUNTY Baltimore City	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

St. Alphonsus' Church

#9 - Major Bibliographical References (continued)

Stanton, Phoebe B. Notes on St. Alphonsus' Church and on Robert Cary Long, Jr. The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland.

The Gothic Revival and American Church Architecture An Episode in Taste 1840-1856. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1968.

(continuation sheet number 2)

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM

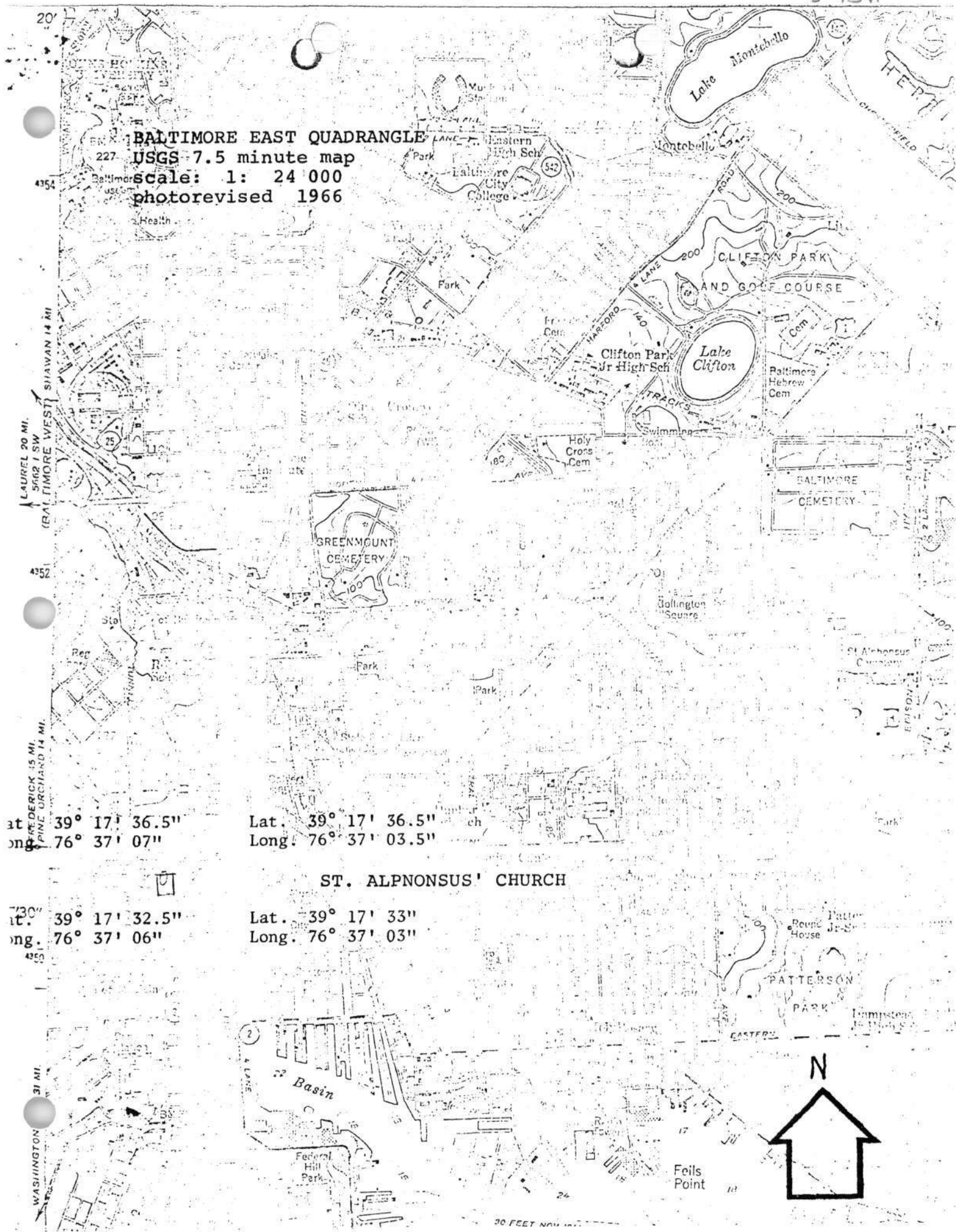
(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

STATE Maryland	
COUNTY Baltimore City	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: St. Alphonsus' Church, Rectory, Convent and Halle			
AND/OR HISTORIC: St. Alphonsus' Church			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: (No. 114 Rectory) , (No. 112 116 West Saratoga Street (Church) Convent), (No.125-127 Halle)			
CITY OR TOWN: Baltimore			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Maryland	24	Baltimore City	510
3. MAP REFERENCE			
SOURCE: USGS 7.5 minute map: Baltimore East Quadrangle			
SCALE: 1:24000			
DATE: Photo revised 1966			
4. REQUIREMENTS			
TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS			
1. Property boundaries where required.			
2. North arrow.			
3. Latitude and longitude reference.			

BALTIMORE EAST QUADRANGLE
USGS 7.5 minute map
scale: 1: 24 000
photorevised 1966



Lat. $39^{\circ} 17' 36.5''$
Long. $76^{\circ} 37' 07''$

Lat. $39^{\circ} 17' 36.5''$
Long. $76^{\circ} 37' 03.5''$

ST. ALPNONSUS' CHURCH

Lat. $39^{\circ} 17' 33''$
Long. $76^{\circ} 37' 03''$

Lat. $39^{\circ} 17' 32.5''$
Long. $76^{\circ} 37' 06''$



B-4381

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

Maryland

COUNTY

Baltimore City

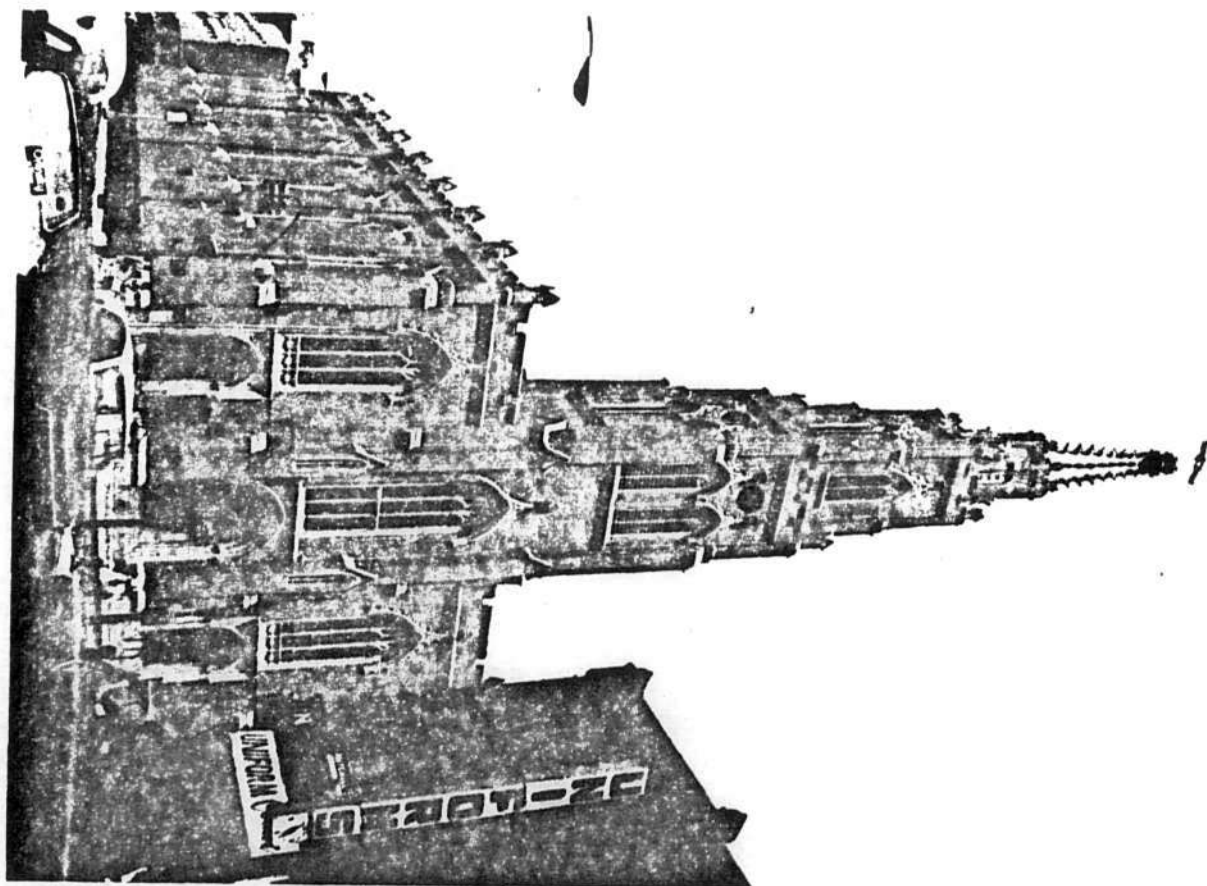
FOR NPS USE ONLY

ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: St. Alphonsus' Church, Rectory, Convent and Halle			
AND/OR HISTORIC: St. Alphonsus' Church			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: 116 West Saratoga Street (Church), (No. 114 Rectory) (No. 112 Convent) (No. 125-127 Halle)			
CITY OR TOWN: Baltimore			
STATE: Maryland	CODE: 24	COUNTY: Baltimore City	CODE: 510
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: William Morgan			
DATE OF PHOTO: June 1971			
NEGATIVE FILED AT: Maryland Historical Trust, 2525 Riva Road, Annapolis, Maryland 21401			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.			
St. Alphonsus' Church - southwest facade			



B 4381

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

Maryland

COUNTY

Baltimore City

FOR NPS USE ONLY

ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: St. Alphonsus' Church, Rectory, Convent and Halle

AND/OR HISTORIC: St. Alphonsus' Church

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: (No. 114 Rectory) (No. 112 Convent)
116 West Saratoga Street (Church), (No. 125-127 Halle)

CITY OR TOWN:

Baltimore City

STATE:

Maryland

CODE

24

COUNTY:

Baltimore City

CODE

510

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: William Morgan

DATE OF PHOTO: June 1971

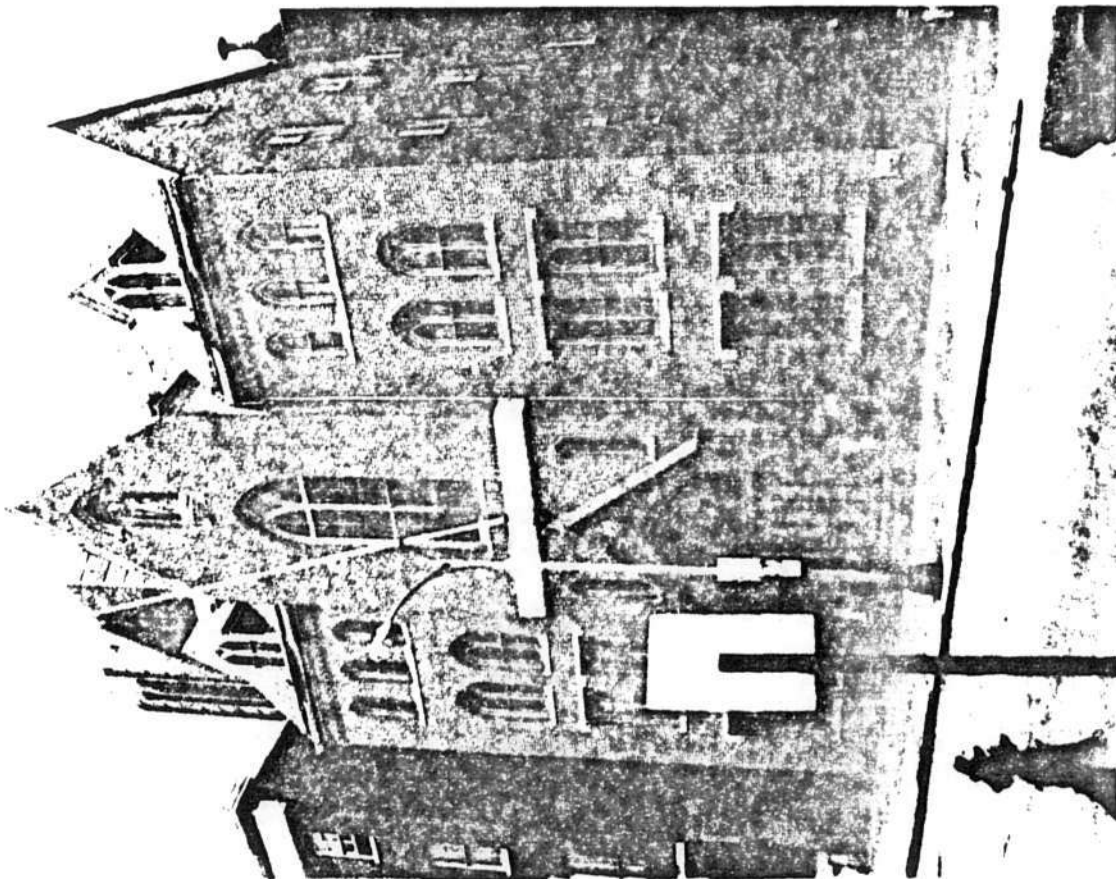
NEGATIVE FILED AT:

Maryland Historical Trust, 2525 Riva Road, Annapolis, Maryland 21401

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

St. Alphonsus' Halle - north facade



Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Survey No. B-4381
(See also B-22)
Magi No.

DOE ☐ yes ☐ no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic St. Alphonsus Halle School

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 125 West Saratoga Street ☐ not for publication

city, town Baltimore ☐ vicinity of ☐ congressional district Seventh

state Maryland ☐ county Baltimore

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial <input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational <input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government <input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial <input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military <input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name St. Alphonsus Church

street & number 125 W. Saratoga Street

telephone no.: MD 21201

city, town Baltimore ☐ state and zip code

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Baltimore City Courthouse ☐ SCL3140

street & number 100 N. Calvert Street, Room 610 ☐ folio 424

city, town Baltimore ☐ state MD

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date ☐ federal ☐ state ☐ county ☐ local

depository for survey records

city, town ☐ state

7. Description

Survey No. B-4381

Condition

☒ excellent
☐ good
☐ fair

☐ deteriorated
☐ ruins
☐ unexposed

Check one

☒ unaltered
☐ altered

Check one

☒ original site
☐ moved date of move _____

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Resource Count: 1

This 1873 four-story brick church school faces north on W. Saratoga Street. The Victorian interpretation of the Gothic style is in keeping with the brick picturesque Gothic church of St. Alphonsus across the street. The freestanding school building has narrow alley inlets on either side. The street frontage is 66' and the depth is 183'.

The facade is evocative of a Gothic church, yet the fenestration indicates that this is a multi-storied, institutional building. The facade is divided into three large bays, composed of a projecting central portico that rises five stories flanked by slightly set-back wings of four stories with a steeply gabled roof.

The front doors of the central portico are set into a projecting two-story brick surround with a corbelled Gothic arch. Stone coping accents the point of the arch. The double doors have a Gothic arch transom with flame tracery. Slit windows flank the transom at the second story. A lancet window runs the height of the third and fourth stories. A recessed niche in the fifth story contains a statue of St. Alphonsus. The roof of the projecting portico is a gable end facing the street. The gable is outlined in stone coping. A gold cross rises from the peak.

The flanking first and third bays are identical to each other. Each bay contains on the first story two sash windows with stone bracketed sills and bracketed lintels. The lintels abut each other to form a continuous line across the windows. Each sash is composed of two lancet windows set within rectangular frames. The second-story windows are identical to the first, but shorter. The third story contains two sash lancet windows. Unlike the lower stories, the frames are not squared off at the top, but are pointed with Gothic brick arches. The fourth story has three lancet sash windows with pointed brick arches and a continuous stone sill.

The cornice consists of molded brick and corbelled brick modillions. The steeply pitched gable roof runs parallel to the street. The slate-shingled roof has a dormer window in each bay. The windows of the dormers are similar to the third story: two lancet sash windows set into a pointed arch wood frame.

The east and west walls are partially visible from the alleys and back of the school play ground. Iron gates separate the inlets from the sidewalk. Each wall juts out for two bays, then is recessed back for several bays, then juts back out to form a small cross-wing, then is recessed for several more bays. The first story of the east wall contains a door in the second bay. A brick string course runs between the first and second stories. The windows have brick rounded arch lintels.

B-4381
125 West Saratoga Street
St. Alphonsus Halle School
Baltimore MD
Section 7 Description
7.1

The back (south) wall is four bays wide and built upon a raised basement. The back door is on the west side, it is reached by a flight of steps through a recessed opening. The windows are 12/12 sash. The back of the building contains a concrete playground that is walled off from the rest of the public.

The interior originally consisted of a convent on the first story, an auditorium on the second, class rooms on the third, and additional rooms for classes or boarders on the fourth. The first story has now been converted to classroom use.

The impressive double doors on the facade open into a stair hall with a divided stair twisting up to the second and third stories. The stair hall does not communicate with the first story or the fourth. Access to the first story is through the door in the east wall. The first story is composed of a series of connecting rooms with wainscotting and pressed tin ceilings. In many cases the only way to reach a room is to travel through another room. There is one corridor that divides the plan east to west. One of the rooms of this corridor has its walls finished with wainscot below and embossed pressed tin above, in addition to the pressed tin ceiling. This was allegedly the music conservatory. A back stair case leads to the upper stories.

The second floor contains two rooms along the south wall and a large auditorium/gymnasium. The gymnasium floor has inlaid designs. A raised stage runs across the south end; the north end is accessed by the front processional stairway. One of the two back rooms is outfitted as a kitchen.

The third floor contains the class rooms. The processional stairway opens onto a long narrow wood-panelled corridor with classrooms opening off it. Tall windows in the walls overlook the classrooms. The first room to the east was allegedly once the library; it still contains glass-front bookshelves. The classrooms have wood wainscotting and black boards all around. A back stair rises to the fourth floor. The wood trim is grained, including the back side of the door to the attic.

The fourth floor has both original and later partition walls. The angled walls accommodate the slope of the roof. There is a claw foot tub in one of the rooms.

8. Significance

Survey No.

B-4381

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates	Builder/Architect
	unknown

check: Applicable Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☒ C ☒ D
and/orApplicable Exception: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ GLevel of Significance: ☐ national ☐ state ☒ local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

This building is an outstanding example of an 1875 school building. It is also significant for its associations as a private school and convent associated with the church of St. Alphonsus Halle (the patron saint of arthritis!) across the street. The school was an important part of the Catholic Ukrainian community, many who came from outside the city to mass or sent there children to school here. The school is a significant contributing institution to the residential nature of the nineteenth-century neighborhood as well. The school burned in the 1875 Clay Street fire and was immediately rebuilt in the collegiate Gothic style.

The school is also significant for its preservation of architectural details. The pressed tin ceilings, wainscoting, and pressed tin wallcovering in the music room, inlaid auditorium floor, and panelled school rooms are all part of the original finish. Very little alterations have been made to either the finish or the plan of the building and it is thus instructive as to the setting for educational and school-related activities.

The plan is instructive about the multiple functions held at the school. The impressive front door does not open into the first floor which the nuns occupied, but rather opened into a fairly tight double staircase that lead directly to the second floor where the auditorium was. Thus for community meetings, the public could enter without disturbing the sanctity of the convent. The staircase continues up to the third-floor classrooms. The public school entrance was on the alley side to the east. The children would enter the side of the building and be directed up a backstairs and funnelled off to their respective school rooms that are laid off a double-loaded corridor that formed a T-plan in the rear. A secondary staircase in the back lead to the attic story, which was also finished with classrooms and perhaps dormitories. Thus the plan reveals the importance of controlling access to the various parts of the building.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. B-4381

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name Baltimore East Quad

Quadrangle scale _____

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	Zone	Easting	Northing

C			
---	--	--	--

D			
---	--	--	--

E			
---	--	--	--

F			
---	--	--	--

G			
---	--	--	--

H			
---	--	--	--

Verbal boundary description and justification

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Diane Shaw, Architectural Historianorganization CHAP, Room 1037date December 19, 1991street & number 417 E. Fayette Streettelephone 301-396-4866city or town Baltimorestate MD

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DHCP/DHCD
100 COMMUNITY PLACE
CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032-2023
301-514-7600

B--4381

125 West Saratoga Street
St. Alphonsus Halle School
Baltimore, MD
Section 8 Significance
8.1

The school is still used as a private school today, which helps account for the few changes to the building. The church members are reportedly losing interest in supporting the school, however, since the children now tend to be non-parishioners and are children of parents who work in the downtown area. Thus the student body represents the changing nature of Baltimore's residential and commuting public.

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN DATA

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

Geographic Organization:
Piedmont

Chronological/Developmental Period:

Industrial-Urban Dominance, 1870-1930

Historic Period Themes:
Architecture
Economics

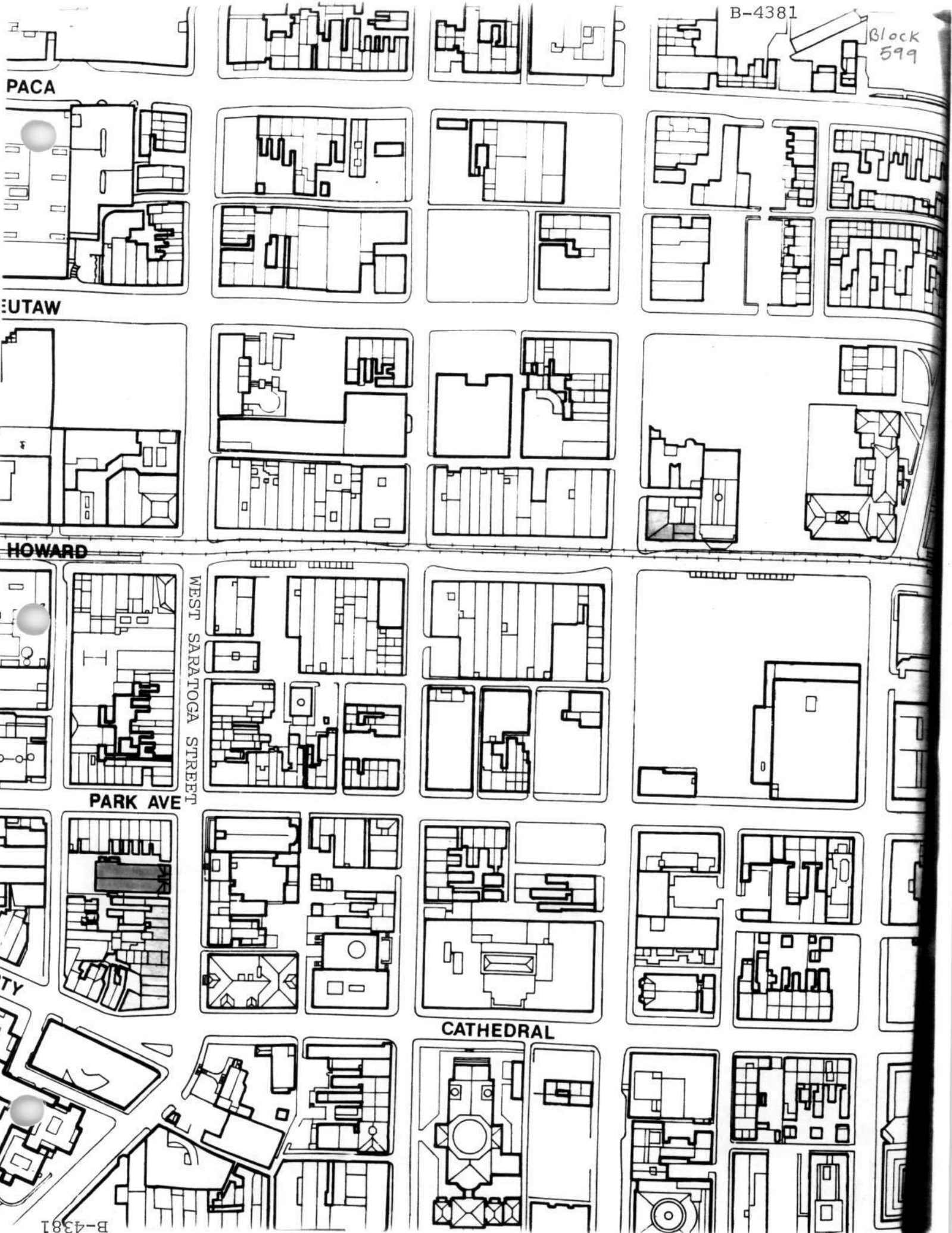
Resource Type:
Building

Historic Environment:
Urban

Historic Function and Use:

School

Known Design Source:
None



PACA

B-4381

Block 599

BUTAW

HOWARD

PARK AVE

WEST SARATOGA STREET

CATHEDRAL

B-4381



B-4381

125 W. Saratoga St. / St. Alphonsus
Baltimore MD School

Diane Shaw

8/91

Maryland SHPO

Facade, NE elevation

1/1